

The Daily State Chronicle.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890. PRICE 5 CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FORCEFULLY ADVOCATED AS A DEFENSE OF THE DOCUMENT.

From the Message of President McKinley to Congress, December 1st, 1890. "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. McKimley."

THE VOLUME OF MONEY AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades and especially during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate \$93,866,813 or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March fourth 1889 four and four and a half per cent. bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450 at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

INCREASE IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000, and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was also less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

FOR PREVENTING FRAUD IN IMPORTING.

The customs administration board provided for by the act of June 10, 1890, was selected with great care and is composed of men whose previous experience in the administration of the old customs regulations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied and of men of legal and judicial requirements. It is believed that this will meet a stop to smuggling.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY DECREASED.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the Department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the acts of June 16th were felt, 33 per cent. as compared with the same month of 1889.

THE NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them, while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally and most appropriately designated the National Guard, should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

POSTOFFICES CLOSED.

The Attorney General has prosecuted his work vigorously and effectively. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. Whenever a postmaster, not himself in fault, has been subjected to violent interference and persecution, action has been taken. I have directed the Postmaster General to abolish or suspend the postoffice when other efforts failed.

BETTER NATURALIZATION LAWS.

It certainly is not too much to require that an applicant for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and formality as is given to cases involving the pettiest right of property.

WAGGONERS' BUSINESS METHODS.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures, and an increase of four and three-quarter millions in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,000, as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery have been attained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestions, not only to Congress, but to those thoughtful citizens who may be interested to know what business methods can do for that department of public administration which most nearly touches all our people.

LOTTERIES STAMPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19th, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Post-office Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

A Lending Towards Free Coinage.

While it has not been thought best to formally suggest the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, it is not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March fourth 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission and during this winter four more including one monitor will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed both in the Government and private yards with energy and watched with the most scrupulous care. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum.

INDIAN LAND CEEDED.

The department of the Interior has carried out the laws enacted, and since March 4, 1889 about 14,726,000 acres of land ceded to the United States.

THE INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

The disability pension act which was approved on the 27th of June last has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work. A considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure while very large will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon people in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people to "refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land" has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States, but the fact that should not be overlooked is that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it now. It is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with faith or belief of any one, but it is quite another thing and the only safe thing to deal with the territory of Utah is that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

NOTHING SAID ABOUT MORMONS IN REPUBLICAN STATES.

The admission of the states of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union are events full of interest and congratulation, not only to the people of those states, now happily endowed with a full participation of our privileges and responsibilities, but to all our people. Another belt of states stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THAT FRAUDULENT CENSUS AND A PARTISAN RECOMMENDATION.

The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1889, has been completed and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to their respective members.

CLAIMS THAT THE RISE IN PRODUCTS IS DUE TO THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers, looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests entrusted to its care. A very substantial improvement in the market price of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents, in October, 1889, to \$1.04 in October, 1890. Corn, from 19 1/4 cents to 43 cents; and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase. The total value for such export for the year ending June 30th, 1890, was \$93,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over \$15,000,000. Nearly two hundred thousand more cattle and over forty-five thousand more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and products and in dairy products was largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,404,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further augmented and improved when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully into operation. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the Department are now allowed to

participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products provided for by the act of August 30th, 1890, will afford as perfect guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continual restriction of their use, and that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain.

THE SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet-sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage, and it is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

CONGRATULATIONS ABOUT THE MCKINLEY BILL.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage, at the first session, of a number of laws of very high importance; that the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business.

TRYING TO ACCOUNT FOR THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

I do not doubt some of these measures were enacted at a late period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888, the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$98,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890, shows as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8 1/4 per cent., while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3 1/4 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 1 1/4 per cent. These figures show that the increase in the business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were three hundred less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000. The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history.

PIG IRON A GAUGE OF PROSPERITY.

About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employees affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

THE RECENT MONEY PANIC.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market.

A SPECIAL PLEA AGAINST TARIFF REFORM.

The apprehension that our tariff may again, and at once, be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, and some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effort upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notices was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

AN INTIMATION THAT THERE MAY BE A CHANGE IN THE TARIFF LAWS.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before the law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect, I think it will justify the support of those who believe that

American Legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to the result confounded by the market reports, the saving bank international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policy is adapted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government with its incident of universal suffrage makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget, but after all this is done, it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

THE LOVE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR THE FARMER.

From the time of our induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply, or the wages of our working people.

THE GOOD OF RECIPROCITY.

In many of the products of wool and iron and in meats and bread stuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The state of the revenue was such that we could dispense with any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. Placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of custom. Concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress. To place all of these articles upon the dutiable lists, subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained, until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both Houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete. Delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and hides, have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concessions, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction, and, in the meantime, our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides. The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged, the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

THE WORK IN HAND.

Congress ought not to allow local legislation to take up its short session, but proceed at once to the passage of a new apportionment bill, and the appropriation bills, and particularly do something towards the development of American steamship lines. Unless aid is given to extend steamship lines the good effects of reciprocity cannot be obtained. The incorporation of an International American Bank is recommended. The passage of the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court is important, and I earnestly renew my recommendation that the salary of no Judge of the U. S. District Court be less than \$5,000. The enactment of a National bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. I also recommend legislation that will afford just copy-right protection to foreign authors on a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad. The fact that every year's delay in the use of convalescent and breaks upon freight trains involves the sacrifice of 2,000 lives and the maiming of 20,000 young men should plead strongly for immediate regulations. I recommend action on the conservation and distribution of the water supply in the arid regions of our country.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE RAILROADS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The use of the telegraph by the Post-

office Department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carry, at specified rates, such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transportation. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the Post-office Department fairly to test, by experiment, the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

HE CAME OUT FLAT FOOTED IN FAVOR OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human condition of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with free and honest elections, and it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and more partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undesirable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the short comings of frauds.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power, and invasion of rights of the State. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballot. It has provided for the appointment by the Circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors and made it their duty to supervise the registration of votes conducted by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register, to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists, and affix their names to the lists; for the purpose of identification and prevention of frauds to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors, in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well as in the South by the filing with the court of the petition required by the law. It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to ascertain the basis of representation. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is attainable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of our election must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices, or fears of any class however powerful. The path at the election to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of sullen and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it; such a law should be absolutely nonpartisan and important. It should give the advantage to honesty and the contract to the majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional but because happily crime is local and not universal; nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject—whether enacted by the State or nation—has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law. One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violation and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud and violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction.

The floods of lawlessness cannot be made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property. But it is said that this legislation will revive animosities, and none have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight, more than his influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to make grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]